FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Editor. DOUGLASS BROTHERS, Publishers. srnozs: Single copies, \$250 per year

Lock Box 31, Washington, D. C.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[THE NEW NATIONAL ERA does not hold itself respons ons will be gladly received.]

Letter from Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Sept. 10, 1872. Po the Editor of the New National Era:

All the nominations of Congressmen and electors having been made, this State is now ready to enter upon the canvass with unsurpassed vigor. Our State is fixed beyond doubt for Grant and Wilson; but we have entered the field now with our banners flying, so as to give our standard-bearers an unprecedentedly large majority. This is the first Presidential campaign in which Mississippi has since the memorable year of 1860, and the first one that the colored people have ever taken part in. These serve as incentives to our people for greater efforts than they would, perhaps, otherwise make.

On the 28th ultimo we attended the Congressional convention in the Sixth District. and joined with our friends in rejoicing over the nomination of Hon, John R. Lynch for Congress and Colonel Samuel J. Treland for

You have already had sketches from me not be necessary for me to attempt to add in its present unprecedented prosperity. much to what the public already know of politics than any other man, colored or white, in the country. At twenty-one years of age he was appointed a justice of the peace; at of the House of Representatives, and now, ce him for a position, they do it, often 11:30 P. M. the meeting dispersed. without consulting him, knowing that once effective, speaker, and he will reflect credit figure. upon his State by representing it in Congress.

COL. S. J. IRELAND is the Elector for the district. He is a faithfor Republican-one of the shrewdest politicians in the State-a fine speaker; and I predict that when he and Lynch take the stump for the good old cause, they will send hot shot and fire into the Democratic camp. Abundant success to them both. We will meet them on some of their highways.

We have already commenced a partial canrass of the State, and everywhere we find the cause of Grant and Wilson gaining strength. Last Saturday night we addresse a large meeting at the court-house in Natchez where the windows and doors of the building were packed with human beings, and, judging from their enthusiasm, their whole hearts are engaged in the work. The same enthusiasm, we understand, prevails throughout the State.

The Greekyites commenced their cauvass so early that their allies are already rearing out; their enthusiasm has vanished like the air, their ammunition is expended, their magazine will soon explode, and the whole cause will soon be gone where the

While traveling through the State we are pleased to see large crops of cotton under cultivation by colored persons. In many places the crops are luxuriant, while in others the worms have made terrible havoe! They not only destroy the bolls, but they strip th stems of their leaves, and leave nothing for the planter to look upon as the result of a year's hard labor but thousands of naked stems!

When these people learn to raise their own food, and not cultivate so much cotton, they will then be able to reap larger incomes from their labors. The time, however, will soon come when experience will teach them to economize in their management of affairs, and when every colored man who wishes will be able to sit under his own vine and tree. with none to molest or make afraid.

Letter from Texas.

HARRISBURG. HARRIS Co., TEXAS, Sept. 10, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era :

Thinking that a few items from this for-off

Greeley coalition than we imagined were Administration. The yeomanry of the State are becoming convinced of the justness and invincibility of our cause by those most incontrolled of proofs—the wisdom and beneficial to absurd to be accredited. I may have done wrong in my efforts to aid this great national enterprise. I am unconscious of it. I have always regarded it as among the most creditable and patriolic acts of my trovertible of proofs—the wisdom and beneficial to absurd to be accredited. I may have done wrong in my efforts to aid this great national enterprise. I am unconscious of it. I have always regarded it as among the most creditable and patriolic acts of my trovertible of proofs—the wisdom and beneficial to a particular to be accredited. I may have done wrong in my efforts to aid this great national enterprise. I am unconscious of it. I have always regarded it as among the most creditable and patriolic acts of my trovertible of proofs—the wisdom and beneficial to a particular to the most creditable and patriolic acts of my trovertible of proofs—the wisdom and beneficial to a particular to a particular to the most creditable and patriolic acts of my trovertible of proofs—the wisdom and beneficial to a particular to a particu cence of our laws, and the rigid, though just, manner of their prosecution. For every sorehead who quits our ranks, twenty of the opposite party, tired of the political lash, de-sire admittance into our ranks; and you may rest assured we receive them joyfully.

The former Democratic adherents are look ing on with a kind of apathetic indifference at the stupendous exertions we are making ne a heavy majority. They don't give a continental who succeeds, making cluded to take Blanton Duncan's advice, i. e., "to stay at home, or go away fishing."

Yesterlay was a glorious day for Houston, he future capital of Texas.) In the afterion was held. The Galves-

NEW NATIONAL ERA

VOL. III.-NO. 38.}

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1872.

bers of the various Grant clubs in the city assembled at their respective rooms at an early hour, where procuring torches, Illuminated lanterns, &c., they marched down to the court-house, where they were joined by the State Guards, citizens, and others. All along their line of march they were greeted with repeated and prolonged cheering. Col. Tracy's building was grandly illuminated, as was also many other houses. At 8:30 P. M. by far the largest and most intelligent audience ever assembled in the State were massing opposite the court-house, where they were addressed by Mr. J. A. Evans, the Republican nominee for Congress. He delivered an elequent and most effective speech which was highly appreciated by the audience, who were continually interrupting with the most tremendous and prolonged applause. It was first intended to have a joint discussion between the two rival candidates, but Messrs. Giddings and Gustave Cook, feeling considerable nausea from the effects of the dirty dose they had swallowed, (Greeley,) declined the discussion.

The Hon. Richard Allen, ex-member, and present candidate for the Legislature, in response to loud and vociferous calls, appeared upon the stage, where he was greeted by the most tremendous applause. He delivered a powerful appeal to the people to stand by and others concerning Mr. Lynch, so it will the Government that had placed the country

He drew a striking contrast between the him. His nomination has given satisfaction condition of things under the present Adtoall classes of Republicans, and is the burst-millistration and the time when the Democing of a bombshell of terrible effect in the racy were in power, remarking, "that then ranks of the Democratic party. If I am not he did not dare look a white man in the eye, mistaken, he has made more rapid strides in but now he could back down the proud champion of many old masters, meaning Gustave Cook.

The noble, dignified appearance of Mr. twenty-two he was elected to the Legisla- Allen, united with a stentorian voice, and a ture; at twenty-four he was made Speaker brilliant facility of expression, combine to make him a very impressive speaker. Colonel at twenty-five, he is unanimously nominated J. G. Tracy followed Mr. Allen, but deby the Republicans for Congress. There is clined to say much, as he was much fatigued not a more modest and unassuming man in from the effects of his arduous duties of the the State, and yet none more popular. He day. He proposed three cheers for General never asked his friends for an office, but when U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson, which were his old playmates around Natchez see fit to loudly rendered by the excited crowd. At

We are very sanguine of getting three out in the barness he works with a vigor. He is of the six Congressmen allowed us, and also an excellent parliamentarian, a modest, but expect to reduce their majority to a very low

The freedmen have raised large crops otton, and are selling it at good rates. Some make as high as one hundred bales. As I have already transgressed my limits, I will conclude.

I am, very respectfully, yours, II. R. Credit Mobiller Slanders.

Letter from Hop. Oakes Ames.

[From the Boston Jonenal]

To the People of the Second Congressional Dis-

The Bellow Citizens: Charges of a serious character, in reference to the discharge of my trust as your Representative in Congress, published in the New York Sun, and extensively circulated, seem to demand notice. To you, who know me so well and have honored me se leng with a sent in Congress. I trust it tribute: you, who know me so wen that have nonored me so long with a seat in Congress, I trust it is not necessary to refute such infamous charges. If I alone were concerned I could not, for the first time in my life, appear in public print to vindicate myself against foul and wicked slander; but these charges involve the good name and integrity of some of the best neen in the nation.

money wrongfully from the company, as every one of the officers and stockholders believed

All the executive officers of the company and several of its largest stockholders, includ-ing myself, have answered in said suit long since under oath, that the charges were en-tirely false, that not a single share of the stock of that company was ever given to any member of Congress, directly or indirectly, by me or any one else to my knowledge.

I now reiterate and reasirm the statement. with the further declaration that I never gay a share of stock of that or any other com-pany, directly or indirectly, to any member of Congress. The swom answers of myself and these other gentlemen made and filed in the same suit, lying side by side in the same record, could have been published with the charges had it suited the political purposes of the New York San.

I am willing to place the sworn declarations

of any one of these individuals, of the highest claracter and reputation, against the affida-vits of Mr. McCoomb, wherever he is wellvits of Mr. McCoomb, wherever he is well-known, with no fear of an adverse opinion on

the integrity of any one of them as against him.

The list of names given by McCoomb, as indorsed on my letter and published, were written by himself, as he stated when under onth at the hearing in Pennsylvania. He had no authority from me for making any such

Thinking that a few items from this far-off locality would not prove uninteresting to some of your numerous readers, I venture to send you the following:

The Republicans of this State have entered into the present campaign with a spirit of zealons determination which knows no failure. The celerity with which Grant and Wilson organizations have sprung into existence throughout the State is as appalling to the heretofore unterrified as it is encouraging to the Republicans.

The assiduity and energetic efforts of our leaders have effected more toward the demoralization of that incongruous, immiscible conglomeration known as the Democratic-conglomeration known as the Democratic-conglomeration when we imagined were Perhaps I ought to add that all the legisthis charge that a distribution of the stock of the Credit Mobilier is 1868 bribed members possible. Confidence is rapidly being estab-lished (throughout the State) in the present in 1864 is too absurd to be accredited. I may

> -The Englishman's Review for July contains an article on the subject of "Mixed Education," in which arguments for the joint education of the sexes are enforced by reference to American colleges. An earnest pleas is made by the writer for extending to English girls and women the advantages for education now enjoyed by the other sex, but practically denied to them. In the University Zurich, Switzerland, ont of four hundred students eighty are women. About fifty of this number, who are mostly Russians, are students of medicine. At the late examination the women stood the tests as creditably as the men.

> —"Tweed suits" are to be fashionable for ladies this fall. That kind of suits are very popular in New York, but the trouble is about getting the Tweed suis on. They have been trying it for a year, and if the fashionable ladies take as long as that to get their suits on it will be more than bushands will

opponents, given when they had nothing to gain by blasting his reputation, and under circumstances which forbid the thought that they were influenced by any but honest and unselfish motives, is entitled to a respect for which their partisan assaults, now that they have a motive for destroying public confidence in his integrity as a man, and his fidelity and ability as an officer, have no claim. This disinterested testimony is not only valuable in itself as a candid and trathful opinion of men who are now denying him either ability, integrity, patriotism, fidelity to duty, valuable services, and every claim to public respect, but is interesting as a remarkable instance of the power of self-interest and

usual expletive language, said: went into the army, and when he used to hand wood into the city of St. Louis. I met bim often in the service. I know the man. He is, by——, the greatest man of the age. Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas are good men, but Grant is worth more than all of them. [Great cheering and laughter.]

them. [Great cheering and laughter.]
"Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bona-parte were both great men, but, sir, I tell you that Grant is a greater man than Cromwell and Benaparte put together. He is not a talker, but he is one of the d—est thinkors in the world.

"Yes, but don't you think he will be con-

trolled by such men as Sumner, Wilson, and "Controlled! Controlled! Why, by G-

Controlled! Controlled! Why, by G., he would sweep them away like a straw."

But, General, don't you think that circumstances have done a great deal for Grant?"

"Why, h-II, the fellow has made the cir-Why, h—il, the rellow has made the circumstances. I tell you that it is no luck?
"The man that can spring right up from poverty and obscurity, and do what he has done, is no mere creature of circumstances. Circumstances don't run so much in one

way."
"I am a Democrat, but if General Grant "I am a Democrat, but if General Grant is such a great man as you say he is, I am a Grant man from this out." [Cheers.]
"Well, if you want a despotism, vote for him; but if you want a republican form of government, you will have to vote against him. I know that he is a great man, and, by G.—d, in saying so, I simply tell the truth."
[Prolonged cheering.]
"great ability and wonderainy correct judgment of men. It is taken from his "Constitutional Views of the Late War Between the States."

Mr. Stephens gives an account of the mission of himself and Mr. R. M. T. Hunter and Judge Campbell, of Mobile, commissioners on the part of the Confederate States, to

11, 1865, paid him the following warm "The military events of the last two weeks have scaled the reputation of General Grant as the first officer and one of the purest patriots of the country he has defended and

public print to vindicate myself against foul and wicked slander; but these charges involve the good name and integrity of some of the best men in the nation.

The charges referred to, made against me and some of my associates in Congress, with others equally false against the company, were first made by Henry S. McCoomb, in a suit against the Credit Mobilier, in the States of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of obtaining money wrongfully from the company, as every erous appreciation would place the laurel ows of his compa ighest glory they can bestow."

On the very same day, April 11, 1868, the New York World, the leading Democratic of all General Grant's slanderers, and the most subservient and reckless of all Greeley's did he compare with Gen. Lee in your estimation?"

Mr. Stephens—"Why, sir, the idea of drawing a comparison between the content of the conten

in their praise; but there has never been a court the feast chort or restraint. In this time, since Grant was made Lieutenant General, when anybody but Sherman, on our side, could have been classed with him with the expressed with the side, could have been many who, it to caut of avoid conversation, but whenever the side speak, what he said was directly to the strong admiration of his great achievement, inclined to rank him as the greater him their strong admiration of his great achievement, inclined to rank him as the greater him there is that he was exceedingly quick. General of the two. That judgment, we of persection, and direct in purpose, with take it, is now reversed by the court of final a vast deal more brains than toague, appeal; not by dwarfing the reputation of as ready as that was at his command. Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, We were here with General Grant two

arduous things that were to be done. The great thing in the West, without which the great thing in the West, without which the ous subjects, not much upon our mission, rebel power could never have been broken in rebel power could never have been broken in that vast region, was the reopening of the Mississippi; the great thing in the East, the taking of the rebel capital. Richmond was the right leg of the rebellion, and the Mississippi river its left. Both were contested by the rebels with a full appreciation of their value. The resistance was, in both cases, powerful and obstinate enough to put the most heroic tenacity of the most indomitable mind to a proof sufficient to test its quality.

Gen. Grant has exhibited the utmost strength most heroic tenacity of the most indomitable mind to a proof sufficient to test its quality. Gen. Grant has exhibited the utmost strength of will of which the highest type of manhood is capable. The defenses of Vicksburg and the defenses of Richmond were both deemed impregnable, and were defended with a proportionable confidence and obstinacy, but they both yielded at last to Grant's match-less persistence and magnetical strategy:

In mainly that Lincoln finally consented to meet us at Fortress Monroe, as the correspondence shows.

"But in further response to your inquiry I will add, that upon the whole, the result of this first acquaintance with General Grant, beginning with our going to and ending with our returning from Hampton Roads, was the conviction of my mind that, taken all in all, the was one of the most remarkable men I

ber. In the evening there was by far the finest as well as the largest forchlight procession ever witnessed in Texas. The members of the various Grant clubs in the city.

Character and Services of General even in imagination, than Con. Grant's masterly execution. He did not overely, in each case, acquire a position which was the key of largest forchlight procession ever witnessed in Texas. The members of the various Grant clubs in the city.

The testimony of Gen. Grant's political a wide theatre of operations; he did not for good or evil. Which it should be, time

respect, but is interesting as a remarkable an indomitable soul so precisely on the eminstance of the power of self-interest and partisan zeal in perverting the judgment or of the first order of intellect as well as of partisan zeal in perverting the judgment or destroying the convictions of men once considered honorable. As an answer to all the libels these same men, with the exception of Mr. Stephens, and the base crew who are acting with them in support of Greeley, and to all the infameus charges with which the whole press abounds, we reproduce the evidence given in behalf of General Grant only a few years ago. We will begin with Gea. Frank Blair, Jr., the man who enjmered Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati, and now his ablest supporter. In a speech he made his ablest supporter. In a speech he made at Leavenworth, Kansas, for Seymour and Blair in 1863, some wise Democrat called out, in reply to Blair's criticism, "Grant is it is this ability to take in the whole field of a fool." Mr. Blair immediately turned upon him with all his animation, sharpness, and of parts that is the mark of a superior mind. Gen. Grant has taken out of the hands of all "Sir, you are mistaken. Grant is no fool! how him well. I knew him before he went into the array and when he used to the other side; over a General who foiled him long enough to prove his great mastery of the art of war; and the completeness of whose defeat is a testimony to Grant's genius such as a victory over any other General of the Confederacy, or even an earlier victory over Lee himself could not have given.

Apply to General Grant what test you will; measure him by the magnitude of the obsta-cles he has surmounted, by the value of the positions he has gained, by the fame of the positions he has gained, by the lame of the antagonist over whom he has trimphed, by the achievements of his most illustrious coworkers, by the sureness with which he directs his indomitable energy to the vital point which is the key of a vast field of operations, or by the appropriate of forestrange ability. or by the supreme test of consummate ability

We close for to-day with the testimony of A. H. Stephens, the rebel Vice President, the most remarkable of all as well as the most anconditional and generous as to Gen. Grant's great ability and wonderfully correct judg-

The Boston Fost, one of the ablest Demo-eratic papers in the interest of Greeley, in an editorial article upon General Grant, April

services;
"Ulysses Grant the tanner, Ulysses Grant the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant the driver into that city of his two-horse team with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutenant General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical Democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites, as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glii-tongued demagogues. Not by any means that great qualities are inconsistent with cultivated manners and a fluent elocution; but that such supericial accomplishments that great quaintes are inconsistent with cultivated manners and a fluent elecution; but that such supericial accomplishments are no measure of worth or ability.

"General Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. It was night when we arstamps him as the superior of his able antagonist as well as of all the commanders are the final seal upon his reputation. It was night when we arrived. There was nothing in his appearance or surroundings which indicated his official rank. There were neither guards nor aids that have served with or under him in the that have served with or under him in the great campaigns of the last year. It is not necessary to sacrifice any part of their well-earned reputations to his. Sherman and Sheridan deserve all that has ever been said in their praise; but there has never been a time from the praise; but there has never been a continuous to his sherman and sheridan deserve all that has ever been a continuous to his sherman and sheridan deserve all that has ever been a continuous to his sherman and sheridan deserve all that has ever been a continuous to his sherman and sheridan deserve all that has ever been a continuous to his sheridan deserve all that has ever been a continuous to his sheridan deserve all that has ever been a continuous to his sheridan deserve all that has ever been a continuous to his sheridan deserve all that has ever been a continuous to his sheridan deserve all that has ever been a continuous to his sheridan deserve all that has ever been a continuous to his sheridan deserve all that has ever been and the continuous to his sheridan deserve all that has ever been and the continuous to his sheridan deserve all that has ever been and the continuous to his sheridan deserve all that has ever been and the continuous to his sheridan deserve all that has ever been said in the continuous to his sheridan deserve all that has ever been said in the continuous to his sheridan deserve all that has ever been said in the continuous to his sheridan deserve all that has ever been said the continuous that the continuo

appeal; not by dwarfing the reputation of Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, but by the expansion into grander proportions of that of Grant.

"Grant stands pre-eminent among all the Generals who served in this war in the completeness of his final results. He has owed nothing to accident, and, both in the West and East, he has accomplished the most arduous things that were to be done. The We were here with General Grant two We were here with General Grant two days, a the correspondence shows. He furnished to comfortable quarters on board one inished to comfortable quarters on board one to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and folia dealings with all other people, to the end

impregnable, and were defended with a proportionable confidence and obstinacy, but they both yielded at last to Grant's matchless persistence and unequalled strategy; and, in both cases, he not only took the long-contested positions, but compelled the surrender of the whole force defending them. Nothing could be more clean and complete,

a wide theatre of operations; he did not merely heat or disable the opposing force, he left no fragment of it in existence except as prisoners of war subject to his disposal.

"He anybody is so obtake or so wrong-

Now that the "hurly beriy's done," and be buttle lost and won, we have a breathing spell to look over the results, one of communications made, and impartfully and communications made, and impartfully and communications made and impartfully and ing spell to look over the results, one of the most chaering of which is the transformation of several Republicans into Demontor of several Republican party m Maine will be particularly on the particular of political configurations of the party of progress and justice by their ceaseless clamor for "recognition"—their interests were at stake. Let then go! The air will be pure in the Republican camp when they are gone. But perhaps they imagine all the men they have misled in the present annexts will continue to the several proportions to the risks to which either in the Republican camp when they are gone. But perhaps they imagine all the men they have misled in the present canvass will continue to the several proportions to the risks to which either the party imagine all the men they have misled in the present canvass will continue to the several proportions to the risks to which either the present canvass will continue to the several proportions to the risks to which either the present canvass will continue to the several proportions to the risks to which either the present canvass will continue to the present canvas and proportion to the treaty the made and excertain continuents and successity to the cast the decision of the t

ment honestly supposing that they were pro-moting the cause of referm. And this is what

less political trickery ever attempted in this State. Papers with headreds of forged signa-tures have been circulated and published by those who we' knew that they were not require. Conventions have been held at which hardly a tithe of those in attendance belonged to the faction ostensibly holding

They have seen the leaders of one faction of the "reform" party make an open bargain with the leaders of the other faction, by the terms of which the former sold themselves to the latter, the consideration being offices on the one side and votes on the other.

They have seen the "reform" party make a systematic use of not only of the most dis-reputable tricks hitherto known in party warfare, but of new and strange ones invented

Republican party (write down list of their names, you who doubt,) raise the cry of "reform," abandon their flag, and plunge into political excesses new and strange even for

the Liberal masses—if there are enough of them to constitute a "mass"—will receive the absolute completeness of his results, and he vindicates his claim to stand next after Napolean and Wellington, among the great soldiers of this country, if not on a level with the latter."

the Liberal masses—if there are enough of them to constitute a "mass"—will receive the distinct of the Star: "The Liberals have made an alliance they expect to keep, and their former ways will know them no more—will be described." o it is decreed.

The farewell which the Republican party The largeweit which the Republican party bids to these deserters is one of the most cheerful exercises ever indulged in by political humanity—only, for Heaven's sake, let it be a final good-bye. We have seen that we can get on famously without any such comrades.—Portland Press.

mosthenes, the Greek orator, frequently passes the night uptown, dressed in Greek elothes, of the fourth century before Christ, 'talking polities to Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull? As regards ourselves, we assure the World that nothing will induce us to jump our World that nothing will induce us to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire. We acknowledge Grant to be the pan, but we are satisfied that we can make it at least tolerable till 1876, while the fire would finish us at once; and no declamation about the beauty of fire, or its value on cold nights to the widow and popcorn and reasting chestnuts, will temp us to try it. The alternative is a wretch-one, but choice to us is easy."

Gen. Grant's Platform.

The following from Gen. Grant's messas to Congress, cannot be too constantly kept before the public. It is Gen. Grant's own declaration of the principles upon which his administration is conducted, and an admir-able, pithy, yet comprehensive political plat-

"I would sum up the policy of the Admin-"I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of the tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same, and a prompt payment of the debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as fair dealings with all other people, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, without surrendering any right or obligation due to the United States; reform in the treatment of the Indians and the whole civil service of the country; and, finally, in securing a pure, untrammeled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity, or color. "U. S. GRANT."

-T. W. Higginson says in the Woman's Journal: "A young American girl who had been at school in France and Germany told me that because of her nationality she was considered self-protecting. She was allowed to go about more freely than the European girls, and sometimes where it became neces-sary, had fellow-stadents older than herself

\$2.50 a year in advance. 5 Comes for \$10.

GENEVA, Sept. 14.—The decision of the

ed for a less time than three months

RATES OF ADVERTISING. TRANSIENT ADVESTISING RATES:

national law. It is of the opinion that the Sallie, Jeff. Davis, Music, Boston, and Joy are excluded from consideration for want of

evidence; and,
Whereas, So far as relates to the particular matter of indemnity claimed by the United States, the costs of the parsuit of the cruizers are not in judgment before the Tribunal and properly distinguishable from the general expenses of way. The Tribunal Tribunal awarding damages to the United States, begins with a recital of the formal language of the terms of the Treaty of Washington, the names and titles of the arbitraingen, the names and three of the around-tors and agents of the Assembly at Geneva, the exchange of powers, the presentation of the cases, and continues resisting as follows: The Tribunal, having fully taken in to con-sideration the treaty cases, counter cases, deciments, evidence, arguments, and all communications made, and impartially and communications made, and impartially and

be governed by three rules therein specified, and by such principles of international law, not inconsistent therewith, as the arbitrators shall determine applicable to the case; and. Whereas, The due difference referred to in the first and third of sail rules should be exercised by neutral Governments in exact proportions to the risks to which either beligerents may be exposed by failure to failfill the obligations of neutrality on their part; and,

Whereas, The circumstances out of which the facts of the subject matter of the present centroversy arose, were of a nature to call for the exercise on the part of Her Majesty's Government of all possible solicitude for the exercise on the part of Her Majesty's Government of all possible solicitude for the observance of the rights and duties involved in the proclamation issued May 12, 1861; and,

Whereas, The effects of a violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment, and armament of vessels are not done away with by any commission which the Government of belingerent Powers, benefited by the violation of neutrality may afterward grant, that vessel and the ultimate step by which the offense is completed cannot be admitted as a ground for the absolution of the offender, nor the consummation of his fraud become the means of establishing his innocence; and.

Whereas, It is just and reasonable to allow interest at a reasonable rate; and, Whereas, It is just and reasonable to allow interest at a reasonable rate; and, Whereas, It is just and reasonable to allow interest at a reasonable rate; and, Whereas, It is just and reasonable to allow interest at a reasonable rate; and, whether sail be extended to allow interest at a reasonable rate; and, whether sail the claims for further discussion and deliberation to a Board of Assessors previded by article 10 or the treaty, the Tribunal, sing the ambient to a Board of Assessors previded by article 10 or the treaty, the Tribunal deliberation to a Board of Assessors previded by article 10 or the treaty, t

ceforth be considered and treated as set-

of the offender, nor the consummation of his fraud become the means of establishing his innocence; and,
Whereas, The privilege of exterritoriality accorded to vessels of war is admitted into the law of nations, not as an absolute right, as founded on the principles of courtesy and mutual deference, and, therefore, can never be appealed for justification of nets done in In testimony whereof the present decision inutual deference, and, therefore, can never be appealed for justification of acts done in violation of neutrality; and, whereas, The absence of previous knowledge cannot be regarded as a failure in the law of nations in a case in which a vessel carries its own condemnation; and, whereas, In order to inpart to supplies of coal a character inconsistent with the second rule, prohibiting the use of neutral ports and waters as a base of operations, the necessary supplies must be connected with necessary and award have been made in duplicate, and signed by the Arbitrators who have given as-

see can get on famonsty without any sends ment of men. It is taken from his "Constitutional Views of the Late War Between the States."

The Nation Calcebiases the World.

M. Nicybens gives an account of the missy of the Late War Between the States, at the Canada Mr. B. M. T. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. T. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. T. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. T. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. T. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. T. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. T. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. T. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. M. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. M. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. M. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. M. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. M. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. M. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. M. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. M. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. M. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. M. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. M. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. M. Hunter and John Canada Mr. B. M. M. M. Hunter and John Ca

in Green Bay, that there was negligence on the part of the British Colonial authorities; and,

Whereas, Netwithstanding the violation of the Neutrality law by Great Britain, committed by the Oreto, the same vessel later called the Florida, was on several occasions admitted into British ports; and,

Whereas, The judicial acquittal of the Oreto at Nassau cannot release Great Britain from the responsibility incurred under the principles of international law, nor can the fact of the entry of the Florida into the Confederate port of Mobile, and her stay there during four months, extinguish the responsibility previously incurred by Great Britain. For laces creases the Tribunal, by a majority of four votes to one, is of the opinion that Great Britain has in this failed, by an omission to fulfill the duties prescribed in the first, second and third rules established in article six of the Treaty of Washington; and,

Whereas, With respect to the Shenandad at Melor, and perdianal Mueller, all persons in humble, circumstances. Schurz warranted Perry's lot "free and clear from all incumbrances wintever," yet nine ruonths after Perry had to buy a rolease of the incumbrance from Schurz's creditor at a cost of \$250. Hildeman in like manner bought a lot, supposing he had got a clear title, but had to buy, by Perry's aid, his lease from the understanding the part of the title. The lot bought by John McDouald for \$150, on the understanding the wild may failure down to that date in due dilligence to fulfill the duties of neutransformation into a cruiser near Maderia, that the English Government is not charge-able with any failure down to that date in due dilligence to fulfill the duties of neutransformation into a cruiser near Maderia, that the England admits to lave been clantical and admits to l bourne, and especially the augmentation which England admits to have been clandestinely effected in her force by enlistments at that port, that there was negligence on the part of the authorities at that place.

Joseph Schurz and Schurz and Schurz at the state of the support that port, that there was negligence on ne part of the authorities at that place. For these reasons the Tribunal is unani-For these reasons the Tribunal is unani-nously of the opinion that England has not ailed, by any act of omission to fulfill the latter prescribed by the three rules of the cially, thanks to the talent of the great Lib-

cally, inally to the taken of the great lab-treaty, or by the principles of international law, in respect to the Shenandonh during that period of time anterior to her entry into the port of Melbourne; and by a majority of three to two votes the Tribunal decides that Great Britain has failed in her duties as prescribed by the second and third rules in the case of the same vessel, from and after her entry into Hobson's Bay, and is therefore responsible for the acts of that vessel after her departure from Melbourne, February 18, 1865.

As relates to the Tuscaloosa, the Clarence, Tacony, and Archer, tenders to the Alabama and Florida, the Tribunal is unanimously of the opinion that those accessories must follow the second and third rules in the case of the same vessel, from an extravagant and a slip-shod financier. No language can be too strong to condemn the conduct by which his poor and ignorant countrymen were victimized by this windy critic. Well paid himself, he could not do even justice to men beneath him, while he would exact far more than justice from the administrators of the government. He is a fit co-laborer of the sanguine, technique. As relates to the Tuscalossa, the Clarence, Tacony, and Archer, tenders to the Alabama and Florida, the Tribunal is unanimously of the opinion that those accessories must follow the lot of the principals, and submitted ments of Carl Schuz's life in Wisconsin the same decision.

As relates to the Retribution, the Tribunal, by a majority of three to five voices, is of opinion that England has not failed to fulfill her duties in the three rules.

ments of Carl Schulz's life in this consist prove beyond all doubt his untrustworthiness as a practical reformer in the administration of financial affairs. The people do not want profession regarding reform, for that is nothing but itip-service, but they demand realization.

So far as relates to the Georgia, Sumter, Nashville, Tallahassee, and Chickamauga, the Tribunal is unanimously of the opinion that Great Britain has not failed to fulfill her

rule, prohibiting the use of neutral ports and waters as a base of operations, the necessary supplies must be connected with the special circumstances of time, person, and place; and.

Whereas, In respect to the vessel called the Alabama, it clearly results from all the facts relative to her construction in the port of Liverpool, and her equipment and armament in the vicinity of Terceira, through the agency of other vessels, dispatched from Great Britain for that purpose, that the British Government failed to use due diligence in the performance of neutral obligations; and, notwithstanding the official representations of the agents of the L'Inited States during the construction of the said ship, omitted to take effective measures of prevention;